

509 BC → 27 BC

ROMAN REPUBLICAN PERIOD

509 BC +

Soon after ousting their Etruscan overlords in 509 BC Rome and the Latin League, composed of Latin peoples in the vicinity of Rome, entered into a defensive alliance against the Etruscans.

With the victory of Rome in 338 BC, the League was dissolved.

ITALIA

Was first applied to that
portion of the peninsula
containing the Apennines
and extending to the Rubicon

UPPER ITALY

Was part drained by the Po river and
was not a political part of Italy
until after the time of AUGUSTUS

CENTRAL ITALY

Was between the Rubicon and Macra Rivers on the North, and the SILARUS & FRENTO on the South. It consisted of 6 districts one of which was Latium. In Latium we have the LATIN CONFEDERACY OF 30 towns and the ancient city of Rome located on the left bank of the

Tiber, and built on seven hills.
OSTIA was the harbor of the city
on the left bank of the Tiber

GAULS

Celtic tribes who controlled the valley of the Po, northward.

ETRUSCAN S

Whose power extended over the region between the Po and the Tiber. From them the Romans got a rude civilization - building, art, etc.

ITALIANS

- (a) Latins (Western Part) - League of 30 towns with Alba Longa at the head (Social Constitution)
- (b) Umbro-Sabellian (Eastern Part) made up of Umbrians, SAMNITES, SABINES, etc. the greatest enemies of early Rome, but after a severe

struggle they were subdued.

PLEBIANS

Freemen, traders, new settlers, and conquered people. They had no political rights, being only permitted the privilege to trade. This class included the CLIENTS who were under the protection of the patricians.

509 BC

Rome
There were 2 men to take the
place of the King - PRAETORS.
Later they were called CONSULS

PATRICIANS

These were the nobility and were the descendants of the three tribes; RAMNES, TITIES, and LUCERES that united to form ROME. They had full political rights, both private & public.

509BC

According to tradition the patricians expelled the last Etruscan king and established what they called a republic (res publica, "commonwealth")

The imperium (kingship rule) was transferred to two new magistrates, called consuls. Elected annually from the patrician class. In the event of war or serious domestic

emergency, a dictator could be substituted for the two consuls, but he was given absolute power for six months only.

LUCIUS BRUTUS AND COLLATINUS
BECAME 1ST CONSULS